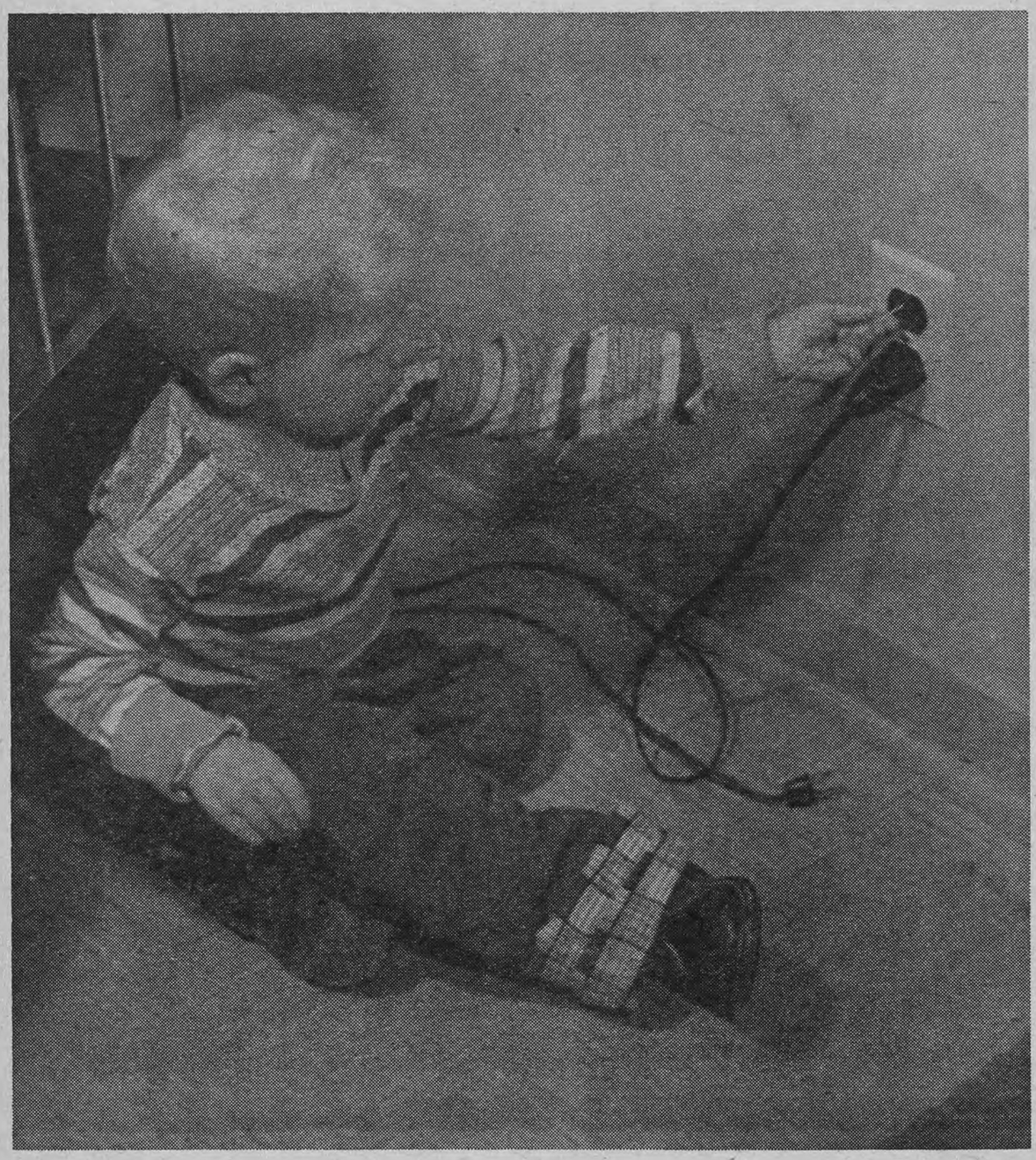
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THE Organized FARMER



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GENERAL SCIENCES

XIX, No. 6 June, 1960

Now Available to Farmers in Western Canada

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

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40	3,580	2,864	2,148	1,187
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Benefits are doubled if death is accidental.

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You may apply now for this New Group Life Insurance plan. See your U.G.G. elevator agent for further information.

This Plan, like the U.G.G. Accident Plan, is underwritten by The Great-West Life Assurance Company.

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED. NELSON

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Vol. XIX June, 1960 No. 6

President's Report

If anyone takes the trouble to read what I am going to try to set out in the following, he will undoubtedly ask "Is this a report?"

I have not spent as much time studying history as I should or would like. The little study I have made convinces me that Religion is basic to history and to time. It is the only thing that can give reasons why. One thing common to all religions is that of a Supreme Being—a being concerned with mankind and the supremacy of man—not man over man, **but all men together.** I think it is rather unfortunate that the Christian Religion, which we in the Western world profess to follow, has always spent so much time arguing over "denominationalism" and so little time on the basic philosophy of Christianity.

Taoism was founded by Loa-tse several centuries before the birth of Christ. Apparently, Loa-tse wrote only one book and its translation into English is relatively recent. Its pithy saying of mystical and universal wisdom are as timely today as they ever were.

Here are a few that I like:

"There is no greater misery than discontent."

"Repay injury with kindness. To those who are good to me, I am good. And to those who are not good to me, I am also good. To the insincere, I am also sincere. Thus all get to be sincere."

It is noteworthy that Loa-tse spoke much as Jesus did. A German scholar has found 268 parallels between verses in his book and the Bible.

Confucius, another great Chinese student and teacher, who died in 479 B.C., also left some very pertinent thoughts. His five virtues were—Wisdom, Humanity, Uprightness, Decorum and Truth. Some of his sayings were:

"Learning undigested by thought is labour lost; **Thought unassisted by learn- is perilous."**

"It is fault to cling to a fault."

"There is no use trying to carve a piece of rotten wood."

"The superior man understands what is right; the inferior man understands what will sell."

The central and distinctive thing in Christianity is that, while most of its doctrines, customs, practices, liturgies and even its sacred sayings, can be found in other and earlier religions, the personality of Jesus is held by Christians to be unique. He practiced and exemplified what he preached. He lived, as well as taught, the Ten Commandments.

What I am trying to say is that, from the beginning of time we have had experiences and teachings by men in all ages and in all religions that clearly define right and wrong. Yet all through history mankind has destroyed one civilization after another simply because they chose not to heed the disastrous experiences of those that went before. The Books of Jeremiah and Daniel are full of these experiences. Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar represent leaders of their times who suffered the consequences of not learning from the past.

We farmers, too, face the challenge of time and history. Can we benefit from experience and change? Can we understand that we must of necessity change, in order to maintain those things that are good? Most of us believe that life on the farm, available to the greatest number of people, is good. How then can we preserve the good without perpetuating the bad? I wish I was as wise as Solomon and I might know. I am not, but would rather try something than go under for lack of trying.

Co-operation represents one of the brightest hopes we have for the salvation of mankind. Farmers must learn to put it to work without delay. The care we must take is to use co-operation to do those things that will be for the good of all. It will not create great individual riches but it can give equality of opportunity, and make us on the average, much wealthier than we are.

To overcome the problems created by economic stress the small farmers must band together to reduce overhead. In doing this they must be prepared to look at all the possibilities. provided from experience all over the world. The Hutterites are not popular with us, but they may have something we shouldn't overlook. There are others. The point is, we may need to change our ways of doing things to maintain those things we most desire. The hardest thing for the small farmer to cope with financially is recapitalizing the land every generation and the buying of costly machinery which is not used to its fullest extent. Co-operation provides a way out.

The division between producer and consumer is not too serious until the time comes to value the products of our labours. I don't think this can be done within the structure of our co-operative. We do have examples of how it can be done. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool not only owns and operates marketing facilities for the wheat the farmer-member produces, it also owns a flour mill. The Canadian Wheat Board sets the price for the wheat milled. The producers share in the cost of handling and milling, and divide the balance. From there on the producer and consumer can share the cost of packing, transporting and distributing. The Board is the price fixing agency. It could and does determine the quantities required. The natural follow-through then is, (a) individually owned and operated farms, with the smaller ones joined together in co-operative groups for producing and marketing (b) Boards, either farmer owned or government controlled (or jointly controlled) to determine price and quantity required. (c) Consumers banded together co-operatively to manufacture and distribute. This is the only way in which inflation or deflation can be controlled by the people themselves.

The big factor in this kind of program is, **the Board.** How should it be controlled and by whom? How should quotas be distributed? Should the quotas be negotiable?

I would certainly like to see all the members possible at the district conventions this month so we could discuss this further. I am satisfied that if we approach this problem remembering that we have the advantage of the teachings of Confucius, Loa-tse, and Jesus, among many, that it can be done. We will never get any place by refusing to learn, and to profit by experience and change.

COVER

Busy fingers can get into trouble. Safety needs to be taught at an early age.

Mother's firm hand needs to be applied here.

CO-OP
WEED KILLERS KILL WEEDS!



A CO-OP WEED KILLER FOR EVERY JOB

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ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION
Edmonton – Calgary

Drive to Hit at Faulty Vehicles

The car with the faulty brakes, lights, signals, steering, exhaust, wipers, horn, tires or mirrors is the target of a road safety campaign to be conducted across Canada throughout May. Sponsored nationally by the Canadian Highway Safety Council, the drive will go by the slogan-title, "Check Your Car, Check Your Truck, Prevent Accidents," and is to have all-out support from provincial safety groups and the automobile, oil, tire and other industries.

The drive is organized by the Council's committee on vehicle safety. With national co-ordination by CHSC, the promotion will have two main power sources—industries through dealers, and provincial organizations through community safety councils. Strong additional support will come from the police who, in some areas, will conduct spot checks of vehicles on the highway.

"The campaign will harness the trained services of garages, service stations and automobile dealers to induce the motorist and the commercial driver not to postpone those necessary repairs which mean safe, confident, resourceful driving," said W. Arch. Bryce, executive director of the Council.

The F.U.A. urges all members to actively back this campaign. What can you do? How about checking this list.

(1) Check your own vehicles. **Don't** drive them unless they are safe—worn or loose brakes, bald or weak tires, flickering or dead tail lights, wipers with dead motors or worn blades, cracked or missing rear view mirrors—these mean trouble. They must be fixed some time. Do it before trouble—or the highway patrol—catch up with you.

(2) Work with your garage mechanic. Tell him what you know of your vehicle troubles and faults. Don't expect him to find all the details. After all, it is your vehicle, and you are responsible.

(3) Work with law enforcement officers. The idea of the "tough cop" who just loves to arrest people, is mostly imagination. Do any of us laugh because we "got away with" some traffic infraction? Let's hope not, because among other things, such behavior exasperates any sensible citizen, including police officers. No wonder they "get tough" sometimes.

(4) Don't break driving regulations. This is the cause of most accidents. It's not smart to drive at 80 m.p.h.—any fool can do it. We wonder if it is not equally true to say that anyone who does it, is something of a fool.

And don't forget — every accident costs money—whether it occurs in Peace

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Report on Education

by Lillian Marquette
Pelican Local F.W.U.A. #717, Dist. 7

I will start by giving you a bit of history before I give you parts of Senator Cameron's speech to the Union convention.

Education is to develop mentally and morally, to train, discipline or form. I will start with the Ancient Greeks who thought the highest life was one of cultural leisure concentrating on the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Another purpose of theirs was to develop the characters of loyal citizens of Athens. Education under the Greeks was supposed to be compulsory and uniform, in its early stages, for all. Education decayed when oratory, speech making, became more important than social and political life. They also believed that **Family influence** was more for evil than good.

At the same time Rome had a very narrow intellectual outlook. The son would follow his father around watching him in his religious exercises, his civil life, and also his moral life. Today also the kids learn from their parents. The Romans later, from their association with Greeks, started schools in grammar, literature, philosophy, and oratory. Their moral level was low.

Christianity brought new life to education. Without a liberal education the Christian could live a life of faith and obedience but could not reach an intellectual understanding of the mysteries of the faith. Pagan culture was used at first but it was regarded with suspicion. Christian education retreated into itself in monastries where the classical culture was discouraged. About this time Rome was overrun by the Barbarians and all learning and schools disappeared except that which was preserved and taught by the Monks. They did much to preserve the heritage of the past. Palace and monastic schools were started; they taught grammar, dialect, speaking, geometry, arithmetic, music and astronomy.

The **eleventh century** settled down to political stability, church discipline, and social calm. The church was the authority in belief and conduct, while what the churches approved of was the authority on subjects related to knowledge of this world.

Around 1280 men became curious and needed more than these subjects to study. Roger Bacon founded the University of Oxford. Schools for the lower ranks increased. There were church schools, guild schools, and chantries. Girls were taught in monastries or church schools, to read, to write, keep accounts, needlework, housework, elementary surgery, medicine. Even with all this forge ahead for education the greater bulk of the people remained without schooling throughout the eighteenth cetnury. In the 18th century some said that the poor did not need an education. Man was born good and if left to his own instincts he could not fail to achieve happiness. This was called **Rousseauism.** Opposed to this theory was the Kunt Theory. He taught that constraint and discipline were the right way to behavior. Duty instead of inclination was honored. Out of the French Revolution grew an assertion of the natural rights of man and following that the right of **every child** to be properly trained for life. This is what we are trying to do now.

The nineteenth century put these theories into practice. They were first started in Prussia. For the next three-quarters of a century education was still the work of the church or voluntary agencies aided by the state. Finally a system of schools under the state was started in every country of western Europe and America. There was also concern for education of girls except in the United States of America where girls and boys were considered equal. The state was substituted for the church as the official agent of education. It was to the benefit of the state and the individual if the door of educational opportunity was thrown as wide as possible. The right of man to direct his life apart from theological determination was born. This meant that he could think or consider anything without being excommunicated, cut off from the church, or beheaded.

The twentieth century brought Senator Cameron's Report. In his speech he stated that he believes in the two language system in this day of intercontinental travel but he believes that other languages should be preserved also. The modern need of education is to read, to understand, to communicate, to be able to add and substract, to multiply and divide, to know something of the past to enable us to understand the future. We also need to know some of the rights and responsibilities and duties that we have as citizens. The wise man of today keeps what is good of the past while adding what is good of the new. Public schools are only one of the many institutions in society for training. The other two powerful ones are the home and the church. Public schools must support the basic intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual values of society. Senator Cameron recommended two hundred eighty changes in our school system of today. His first was **teacher training.** A school is only as good as the teacher in it. He recommends a minimum of high school and one university degree. He also recommends that properly qualified teachers be given freedom to use the method which would be most effective — traditional or modern, as long as it gets results. He says that teachers salaries are 29th from the top of the professional list. Nurses are thirtieth and ministers are at the bottom of the list. He recommends that a one degree teacher start at five thousand dollars and go to ten thousand dollars in ten years. A two degree teacher start at five thousand dollars and go to twelve thousand four hundred dollars in ten years. There would have to be controls on the basis of merit and the salaries of those who didn't qualify would have to be restricted until they were trained or had left the profession.

We spent seventy-three million dollars on education last year and sixty-six on liquor. Which develops the intellectual, moral and spiritual values of society? He recommends that the grade nine level become a stronger factor in determining the courses which students could register for in grade ten. Also he recommends that students in grades eleven and twelve major in the subjects they intend to use in future life. Students who drop out before completing High School should have a thorough understanding or reading, writing, be able to speak clearly, and be able to use work-a-day mathematics. There should be more of an intensive three year program for ten, eleven, and twelve. Senior high school should be increased one-half hour a day and school should be taught the two hundred days a year instead of one hundred eighty-four days taught last year. Social studies was strongly critized. He thought proceeds of school organizations be left to the teachers. Social acceptance should be taken out of the text book and returned to the home. There should be fewer topics covered more extensively, reasonable sized classes and more precise factual knowledge. He recommends the Community College or Agricultural Colleges with a few changes to include urban youth as well as rural. He feels there should be a permanent body to constantly survey and anticipate future needs. Our standard of living, our very

River or Medicine Hat, because insurance rates are set according to the number and cost of the accidents which occur. Don't be careless and boost the cost.

survival depnds on the high quality of our education. There should be a continuing program of education research.

Education is the symbol of survival for our western Democratic Society. We spend 1,865 million a year on cars
1,687 million a year on defence
1,322 million a year on tabacco and alcohol.
1,020 million a year on **education**

Here are some thoughts on education taken from Mr. W. C. Manning's article in the Western Producer, March third.

1. Attitudes are largely built at home and three of these greatly influence scholastic success. These are the childs attitudes toward, learning, toward authority, and toward work. A father who laughs at well-informed people fails to impress his son with the importance of learning.

2. Remember our standard of living came about because a number of people acquired a lot of information and they also learned to think. Our survival depends on our ability and willingness to really educate a much higher percentage of our population.

3. If parents are critical of laws, their children are usually critical of rules and responsibilities.

4. The attitude towards work is usually acquired at home. If parents express a desire for shorter hours and longer coffee breaks the children will try to get along with less energetic study and with less study time.

5. Poor diets, lack of sleep and unhappy homes are some physical problems that make education hard. One quarter of our high school students come from unhappy homes and these unhappy homes provide three-quarters of the problem students in high school.

Here is another slant on education from "Lutheran Teacher." In order for real and lasting learning to take place the learner must have a degree of self-discipline. Many of us can recall teachers who were successful in getting us to work. But how much do we remember now of what we studied? You see, the teacher disciplined us. As long as a person will do an assignment only because he is asked to do it, he is still immature. He may be disciplined, but he needs self-discipline.

Before there can be education, the tools of learning must be taught. How to think, how to read, and how to express oneself, are the basic techniques of education.



A. W. PLATT

Keeps You on Your Toes; Ask The Man That Knows

Arnold Platt of Lethbridge, Alberta, has gone into the seed-production business whole-hog. His chief seed crops are crested wheat grass, reed canary, orchard grass, sweet and red clover. Reed canary grass is a good example of one of the puzzles of seed production that keeps you on your toes looking for new production techniques: It brings a high price, produces good yields, but is extremely hard to harvest satisfactorily. While most grasses are cut and swathed, not so with reed canaray —Platt beats the seed off and tries to catch it with a modified self-propelled swather. He heartily agrees, "It's a speculative business, but a fascinating one. New problems which are seldom encountred with straight grain crops keep coming up constantly."

—The Furrow

Farmers' Comprehensive Liability Insurance

This is a protection for payment of a Judgment, including payment for defence and Court costs, arising from an occurrence for which you may be held responsible or liable.

FIRST OF ALL THIS IS LIABILITY INSURANCE, not ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Liability Insurance means that before your Insurance Company will pay a claim advanced against you it must be satisfied that you are legally responsible for the damage which has occurred to persons or property. It therefore follows that each claim against a farmer would be investigated in order to find out the nature and extent of his legal liability with respect to same. And the damages must be the result of an ACCIDENT. This means that the act of the farmer or his employee must be unintentional or unintended.

The basic design and purpose of this Insurance is to protect the farmer with respect to LIABILITY imposed upon him for damage to persons or property of others caused by an accident for which the farmer may be held liable. It includes accidents occurring about his premises and while away from home doing custom farming. Also from negligent acts of himself and his employees. It is quite necessary to be protected from the results of negligent acts of employees because by law employer is responsible for acts of employees so

FARMERS' DAY

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY TO GET TOGETHER

Red Deer Exhibition Grounds

IN THE GRANDSTAND (RAIN OR SHINE)

FRIDAY, JUNE 10th - 12:30 NOON

- Children's Playland — Free Rides
- Red Deer Light Horse Association
- Blindman Valley Riding Club
- Frank Hocaday—Ventriloquist
- Bentley Band
- Guest Speakers
- Teenage Platter Party — sponsored by Radio CKRD
- (Other Added Attractions)
- Red Deer Judo Club—featuring Calgary and Edmonton participants
- Red Deer Pipe & Drum Band & Highland Dancers

BARBEQUE — AND A FULL AFTERNOON'S FUN

ALL FOR THE PRICE OF 75c PER PERSON

COME ALL — BRING THE FAMILY

long as they are acting within the scope of their employment.

Let it be noted here that vehicles which require to be licensed by the Laws of the Province are not covered by this Insurance.

It should also be mentioned that the BASIC POLICY does not give protection from personal injury CLAIMS made by an employee against his employer, HOWEVER AN OPTIONAL EXTENSION IS available at additional cost which will extend the policy coverage to include claims for damage including Bodily Injury and death of employees.

Following are five very important things covered by this Policy:

1. Moving farm machinery on a highway.
2. Payment up to $200.00 for death of an animal by Collision.
3. Premises hazard.
4. Sporting activities.
5. $500.00 medical payments for person or persons injured (this does not cover your family or employees).

It should be mentioned that this Policy gives no coverage to the farmer or his family if the are injured or killed.

LIABILITY INSURANCE means insurance against your legal obligations arising from bodily injury or death or damage to property of others.

DISTRICT 14 CONVENTION

District 14 F.U.A. convention will be held in the Marquis Hotel, Lethbridge, Wednesday, June 15th.

Registration — 9:30 a.m. Official opening of convention — 10 a.m.

All locals are urged to send full quota of delegates (one delegate for every ten members). Visitors are most welcome.

Resolutions to be presented to the convention must be sent to the District Secretary before June 4th.

Afternoon speakers will be the Provincial presidents of our organization, Mr. F. Oxford on the F.U.A. car insurance and Mr. F. E. Griesbach. Mr. J. F. Gray, secretary of the Hudson Bay Route Association will be banquet speaker at 6:30 p.m.

Come and discuss your farm problems.

A Story With a Moral

"I'm afraid I can't help you," he said to the man injured in a car accident. "I'm a veterinarian."

"You're just the man," moaned the victim. "I was a jackass to think I could do 70 on those old tires."

SUB-DISTRIST 6, DIST. 1 F.W.U.A. CONFERENCE

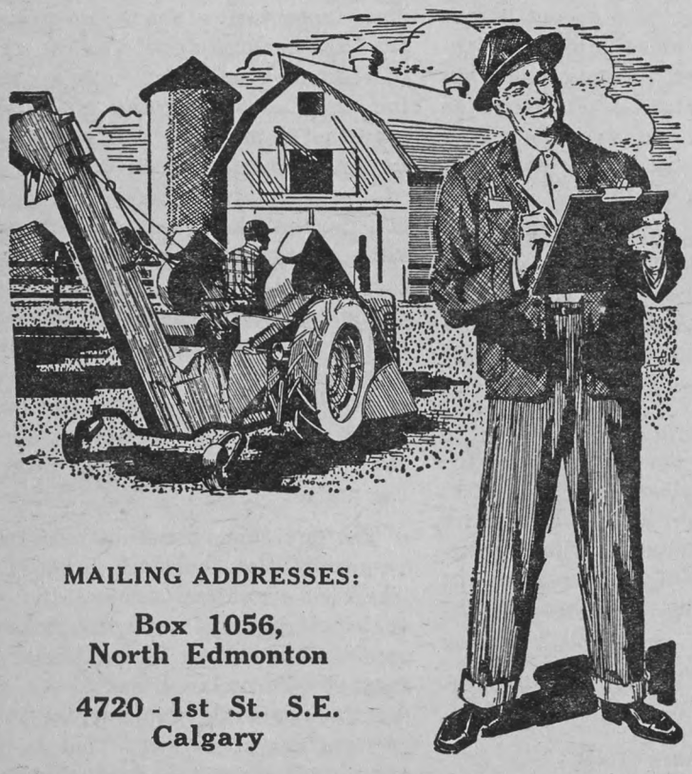
Mrs. Pearl Fletcher, F.W.U.A. alternate director presided at the F.W.U.A. conference held at the Bonanza recently. There were 26 ladies in attendance.

Mr. H. Goertzen gave the morning thoughts, and Mrs. Marie Robertson, F.W.U.A. director addressed the ladies.

Guest speakers were Mrs. Lorna Tissington, district home economist, who spoke and showed films on preparing food for freezing and Mr. Graves, district agriculturist spoke on small fruits. It proved to be a very successful meeting.

SEED FOR SALE

SANGASTE FALL RYE—Control Sample Certificate 79-2868, Germination 89@, price $3.50 a bushel cleaned and sacked F.O.B. Leduc, Alberta. This rye yielded on two fields 65 and 85 bushels per acre in 1959 and is also excellent for pasture and forage. For further information contact: **C. H. COLE, 10110 - 107 Street, Edmonton or phone GArden 2-4044.**



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AFTER THE SPRING RUSH WHAT COMES NEXT?

Well, there is haying, fixing fence, repairing buildings and erecting new ones.

Farmers who need materials for these jobs should get them from U.F.A. Co-op where they get top quality goods at near wholesale prices.

In stock is baler Twine, which runs Knot Free and is treated against rot and rodents. There is also a full line of barbed wire, hog wire and posts. You can also get a full line of building supplies from nails to lumber and plywood.

These goods are available at either of the Farm Supply Centres in Calgary or Edmonton or write to the addresses listed.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

LETTERS TO... OTTAWA

Some time ago the F.U.A. laid down as its policy, the obtaining, if possible, of deficiency payments for Western farmers. This policy soon became a target for attack by certain M.P's who declared that it did not represent the thinking of farmers. In order to clarify this point, our president suggested that locals should write to their M.P's, clearly setting out their opinion on this matter, whether or not it agreed with the stated policy of the F.U.A. Locals were asked to forward copies of such letters to head office in order that the pressure developing in the country might be assessed.

We publish herewith a copy of a letter which was received from the Peace River area, and which sets out the farm position clearly and courteously.

Sexsmith, Alberta,
May 17th, 1960

Mr. G. W. Baldwin,
Parliament Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

During the past few weeks there has been considerable attention given the subject of trade with Japan. Those of us engaged in the farming occupation are vitally concerned with the outcome of any new agreements pertaining to trade with this country.

From the information we have been able to attain, it seems that the government has considered further restricting the flow of trade with this country. We are all aware that all industries except farming are favoured with a protective market, while agricultural prices are determined only by the law of supply and demand.

It seems that Japan could be one of our largest importers. We engaged in agriculture need cheaper farm machinery and household products, etc. It appears that Japan has them. Therefore, would not further restrictions, plus those already in effect tend to further jeopardize our already precarious economic position, or does the government feel that it is self-sufficient without Japanese trade?

The economic situation within our land is also of utmost concern to us. We can go back as far as 10 years and trace the trend toward the inflationary spiral which looms over our country's economic horizon. Of the working people of Canada the farmer has been the hardest hit. Due to inflation, most working people have been able to earn at least twice as many dollars. However, the farmer finds himself in the diametrically opposite situation. The produce he has to sell is continually going down in cash value, while on the other hand, what he has to purchase in order to produce farm products has accelerated to the top of the inflationary spiral.

We of Western Canada placed full confidence in you, your leader and his government. We felt that he would do all in his power to alleviate the disheartening situation which has so tightly manacled western agriculture.

However, on Friday, March 4th, the Prime Minister once again defiantly turned down the plea for assistance to western agriculture. Those of us representing the Scenic Heights F.U.A. local feel confident that (the plan put before your government) was the only reasonable approach to the dilemma which has afflicted this industry: and strange as it may seem, even the Prime Minister strongly advocated deficiency payments when appealing for election.

These are pertinent issues which are just cause for much concern. We feel confident that your actions on these matters were noteworthy, and therefore would like to receive your comments and opinions as presented to Parliament.

In our request we do not want to erroneonusly ask from any level of government, but it is absolutely imperative that agriculture receive its fair share of the national income and that everyone in Parliament fully understands the seriousness and hopelessness of the existing situation.

I trust that we'll hear from you shortly regarding these matters.

Yours truly,

L. B. Throness,
Secretary,
Scenic Heights F.U.A.,
Sexsmith, Alberta.

Abdication at Ottawa

(The Lethbridge Herald)

Prime Minister Diefenbaker's policy with respect to aid for the western grain farmers continues to be less than statesmanlike. A month ago he flatly rejected the farm leaders' request for a deficiency program. The rejection was justified, in our opinion, but the manner of it, its negativeness and the policy void it revealed, were most disturbing. Now, in response to a request from the farm leaders for a meeting. Mr. Diefenbaker is insisting that the farm organizations present the government in writing with an assistance policy upon which they are all agreed.

The task of devising a farm policy that is at once sound and equitable is admittedly difficult. It is probably even harder to find a policy which will satisfy all, or the great majority of farmers. But Mr. Diefenbaker's approach to this problem constitutes a cowardly abdication of his constitutional responsibilities.

In effect, he is demanding that the farmers formulate the policy, with his government participating merely to the extent of approving or rejecting the policy so determined. His motive is not hard to seek: He wishes the blame, if any, for whatever policy is finally implemented to fall upon the farmers rather than on the government.

In the light of the fact that Progressive Conservatives swept the prairies in the 1958 general election on the strength of their assurance and promises regarding farm aid—including a promise to give the farmer his "fair share" of the national income, which was the object of the deficiency payment proposal — Mr. Diefenbakers' current attitude invites contempt. But more is at stake than the government's reputation. Even if the issue concerned only the farmers and the government Mr. Diefenbaker's approach would involve a reversal of the roles these two parties ought to play. In point of fact other entities, including the taxpayers, have a direct interest in the matter.

The government cannot hide from its responsibilities, however hard it tries. The farm organizations are fully entitled to make requests regarding assistance, as they have done. But national policy must be formulated and, with parliament's approval, implemented by the government at Ottawa. That is a constitutional duty the Diefenbaker government assumed upon taking office. If it afraid of the political risks involved, let it make way for those who have the necessary courage.

Worth Remembering . . .

Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

THE TASK AHEAD

by A. F. McCalla

Most people are critics, some people are cynics and I think there is a distinction between these two terms. Any one who is either of them should have, if they are to criticize, something constructive to suggest once the blasting session is over. Last month I tried to analyze briefly the situation that exists in the Junior section. This month here is an elaboration on some of the possible remedies suggested.

There are experiences arising daily where people seem to have the impression that what the Juniors are doing is of no concern to other parts of the organization. A typical example is when people indicate that they feel that the camp project is of no concern to the Women's or Men's sections. I have considered the camp project from the outset as a project of the organization towards which the Juniors would pledge a great deal of effort and time. It is impossible to conceive that the Juniors can go all aspects of the project alone. This serves to indicate to me that there is more need for a co-ordinated front on behalf of the organization.

Farming is, for the most part, a family operation. Community activities invariably are family efforts, be it church, community associations, recreation, or any other activity. Belonging to a farm organization should be included in this list. In principle at least, the F.U.A. subscribes to this, but here unfortunately in most cases the effort breaks down. The family membership is a step in the right direction, but why do we have separate meetings of men's locals, women's locals and Junior locals? Why do we have young people belonging but not knowing of the membership? Successful youth organizations, and successful farm youth programs involve parental participation. The Montana Farmers' Union begins to work with its young people at the age of six and continues through in an integrated farm union program. I think that if young people became involved in and interested in farm policy and organization at an early age the interest would continue throughout life. The family organization for the farm family would be a noble motto.

This leads us to the second suggestion. A sound financial position. To institute such a comprehensive program would require money. It is high time there was someone working full time on youth work if the junior section is to fulfill its objectives. The F.U.A. is in a weakened financial position. There are two ways of remedying this situation. (a) reduce expenses or (b) increase revenue. This first one suggest reduction of the already limited services we provide. This would be a drastic step when we only now are beginning to be recognized as a service organization as well as a legislative pressure group. The second alternative is the one upon which we must concentrate. Here we may increase our membership, raise the membership dues or seek financial aid elsewhere or a combination of all three. These possibilities must be investigated.

Centralization of facilities would be desirable. Segmentation and division of the organization is unhealthy and expensive. Here too investigation must take place. And finally we must, as an organization, keep up with the times.

A committee needs to thoroughly analyze the whole organization and bring in a report. Too long we have been dealing with things in a piece meal method which lacks rhyme or reason.

Where do the young people fit? In the fore front, for they are the leaders that are going to inherit the organization in the coming years.

Accident Causes:

From an analysis of causes of 23,438 accidents in Edmonton from 1956-1958 based on police records the most frequent types of accidents are:

1. Collision with a fixed object, 20 per cent.
2. Failure to change direction safely across oncoming traffic, 19 per cent.
3. Following too closely, 17 per cent.
4. Failure to yield right of way, 13 per cent.
5. Failure to stop and leave stop sign safely, nine per cent.
6. Failure to pass safely, seven per cent.
7. Failure to back safely, four per cent.
8. Driving while impaired, two per cent.
9. Mechanical defects, two per cent.
10. Miscellaneous, including speeding, seven per cent.

FILMS:

BEHIND THE COUNTER
POWER OF NEIGHBOURS
THERE WERE THREE MEN
TRIP TO CO-OPERATIVE EUROPE
FARM CO-OPERATIVES IN EUROPE
WHAT IS A CO-OP?
RURAL CO-OP
TALE OF TWO TOWNS
SONG OF THE PEOPLE
TOOLS OF PLENTY
ON A DAY OFF

The above films on co-operatives are distributed by the Co-operative Union of Canada through the Canadian Film Institute, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 3, and may be rented on application.

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR

F U A RADIO BROADCAST

on the air -- Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF THE FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS

C J D V — DRUMHELLER
Dial 910 – 6:50 p.m.
"THE VOICE OF THE BIG COUNTRY"

C K S A — LLOYDMINSTER
Dial 1150 – 6:55 a.m.
FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

C F C W — CAMROSE
Dial 1230 – 6:55 p.m.
"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

C-J D C — DAWSON CREEK
Dial 1350 – 7:15 a.m.

C H E C — LETHBRIDGE
Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

C H F A — EDMONTON
En Francois
Dial 680 – 12:45 p.m.
"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

May 3 — Control exists in industry as well as in labor. We hear a lot about price competition, but any sensible person knows that it seldom exists. How much do you pay for No. 1 gas? The same at every pump in town, isn't it? What about canned beans or coffee, or anything else you care to mention? The prices are identical, or at least, so close that it makes very little difference where you buy. Suppose someone does start a real price war. Does it last? Of course not. By one means or another he is soon brought into line. And generally speaking, this is necessary.

May 4 — It's all very well to argue with the packers about whether or not they will trim one pound less or more fat off a carcass, or whether the carcass should be weighed hot or cold. These things may help, but the real problem is to get an assured price for the whole carcass. This will mean more dollars to the producer than fiddling around over details.

May 18 — Every so often U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson, or some of his officials, discuss this matter with Canadian officials, and we are assured that the U.S. does not intend to do anything to hurt normal Canadian markets. Unfortunately, this has, so far been just a lot of eye wash. Canada is being hurt, and badly, by the give-away policies of the U.S.A.

For example, Canada sold to India in 1957-58 almost 24 million bushels of wheat. In 1958-59 we sold India nearly 11½ million. But what has happened this year? The U.S. has just completed a deal with India to supply $1 billion of wheat and rice over the next three years. This sale is a subsidized proposition, providing this grain to India at a price that the Canadian farmer cannot even consider. It just about wrecks any chance of Canada getting into the Indian market at all.

YOUR COMMENTATOR BILL HARPER

Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed. Nelson, Brightview.

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom,
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright,
Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.
Henry Young, Millet.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Red Deer.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

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1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Morinville.
2nd Vice-Pres —Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Clive.

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President — Alex McCalla, Edmonton
1st Vice-Pres. — George Doupe, Oyen
2nd Vice-Pres. — Mrs. Delores Gardner, Reno

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WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

Laws Pertaining To Women

by Mrs. R. R. Banta

Did you know that Canada recently joined 17 other United Nation members in ratifying the Convention on the nationality of Married Women? This provides that neither marriage nor its dissolution, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife.

Contracting states also agree that an alien wife may, at her request, acquire her husband's nationality through specially privileged naturalization procedures.

Today the Estate Tax provides that where a policy on the life of a deceased person is owned by his widow, the proceeds will not be subject to tax regardless of the source, of the funds for the payment of premiums. The source of payment could be money given the wife by the husband for the payment of the premium.

If a man incorporates his farm and his wife performs services for the company, she can be paid a salary. The money that she receives will be taxed in her hands for income tax purposes, and these funds very often will be funds that would otherwise be part of a husband's estate. Death taxes can be reduced in this way.

For those who have incorporated their farm it is well to remember that if the wife holds a large block of common shares and dies before her husband, it is more than likely that the husband will have to pay succession duties on these shares.

A wife may receive a once-in-a-lifetime gift of $10,000.00 which is gift-tax free. As well, she may receive gifts not exceeding $1,000.00 during one year which is also gift-tax free.

The wife's contribution to the estate is peculiar to the farm estate. A Community Property Law, in the minds of members of the legal profession dealing with farm estates, is overdue. If you have ideas on such a law let your committee on property laws know about them.

PRAYER FOR FARMERS

Almighty God, who hast blessed the earth that it should be fruitful, and bring forth abundantly whatsoever is needful for the life of man; Prosper, we beseech thee, the labors of the husbandman, and grant such seasonable weather that all may gather the fruits of the earth, and proclaim Thy great goodness with thanksgiving; through Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen.

—Family Herald.

New Grain Storage Annex at Port Arthur

Decision to construct a new grain storage annex at Port Arthur has been announced by J. E. Brownlee, President of United Grain Growers Ltd., following a meeting of the board of directors at Winnipeg. The new annex will be built on the same site and will replace the two and a half million outshore storage structure which suddenly toppled into Lake Superior last September. The new annex will have a storage capacity greatly in excess of that of the original (2,500,000 bushels). It will be built in sections with the total capacity to be announced later.

Meanwhile work is continuing on replacement of rail trackage and erection of a permanent trestle alongside the plant to serve the workhouse and the inshore annexes which were undamaged. Two of the six tracks have already been replaced, enabling the loading of grain boats as navigation opens on the Great Lakes. Completion of the work with full track operation is anticipated by the end of May.

Contract for the construction of the new annex is expected to be awarded shortly with completion expected during 1961.

CHANGING AGRICULTURE

Farm machinery and many things related to farming have changed a great deal in recent years. Many organizations now find it necessary to narrow their activities to very specialized services. This increases the need for a generalized educational background for the farmer to receive any real bnefit from the specialist. This article on this page about the new emphasis at meetings by the Department of Agriculture is but one of many examples indicating the need of a service like the F.U. & C.D.A., established during the past year by the Farmers' Union and Co-operatives serving Alberta.

This service is designed to enable local groups to better take part and analyze what the specialists offer, and use sound judgment in applying the results to their needs.

FARM MEETINGS CHANGE TOO

Emphasis is now being placed on the school or clinic type of meeting by the Alberta Agricultural Extension Service. In keeping with the present trend towards specialization, this kind of meeting makes it possible to deal more intensively with one or two closely related subjects. It also enables the audience to participate in discussions, says S. S. Graham, Director of Extension Service.

Except on special occasions when outstanding speakers can be obtained large audiences are no longer catered to. Extension workers and farmers alike feel that large meetings dealing with a variety of subjects seldom deal efficiently with fundamentals although they do create an awareness of existing problems. Since farm audiences have been showing less interest in this type of meeting the more specialized and intensive short courses and clinics have been organized to take their place.

"Farm people do not want to be lectured at," says Mr. Graham. They want a chance to participate in the discussions. At the school and clinic type of meetings audiences are showing a willingness to discuss their most important problems with their neighbours and to be guided by their district agriculturists who are always ready to call on specialists when necessary. Typical of the new trend in agricultural meetings this season was the series of electrical schools, building schools, water and sewage clinics, welding clinics, farm management schools, dairy and pasture production schools. These have proved to be most effective in assisting farmers to adopt improved and more profitable practices, says Mr. Graham.

—Hanna Herald

Sub-District Convention At Okotoks

On April 4th members of Okotoks, Red Deer Lake, Black Diamond, High River and Pine Canyon F.U.A. and F.W.-U.A. Locals assembled in the Masonic Hall in Okotoks for their Sub-District 4 of District 12 convention.

The invocation was given by Rev. Ian Holter, followed by the introduction of guests. The address of welcome was given by Mayor Geo. Lock who mentioned it was not often that a member of an organization such as this could welcome the members in attendance on behalf of the Town, and since very few conventions were ever held in Okotoks, he felt it was a double honor.

Mr. Felix Noel, sub-district director, then presented his report which gave a resume of the meetings he attended and the visits he had made during the past year and thanked the members for having elected him to this office.

Then followed the presentation and discussion of resolutions. Thirteen were submitted: eight were passed, two were defeated and three were referred to th executive due to lack of time for discussion. Among those that carried was one opposing Daylight-Saving Time. Another that the federal government be asked to make an acreage payment as a temporary measure to relieve some of the difficulties caused by the "Cost-Price-Squeeze." The resolution asking the provincial government to assume 50% of costs of extention and replacements for mutual Telephone companies was passed. Another resolution dealt with compulsory membership in the Farmers' Union and it was felt that whereas this was unpopular in many districts and could well be one of the factors causing a reduction in membership, it was resolved that "for the present we do not support the principle of compulsory membership."

Those rejected were, one to sponsor a sub-district curling bonspiel, and another to allow other than farmers to become F.U.A. members.

Mrs. F. H. House of Arrowwood, District 12 F.W.U.A. director, spoke on her recent leadership course at Banff. She also felt that since the farm organizations had added an education program, an essay contest for junior high school students on subjects deal with various aspects of farm life would prove quite advantageous.

At the adjournment of the morning session a pot-luck luncheon was served in the hall, after which a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. George Cowling of High River for the honor they had brought to the sub-district by winning the Master Farmer Award last year. The presentation was made by Mr. James Derrick who for several years was District 12 director and is a neighbor of the Cowlings.

Reconvening after lunch Mr. George Loree, District 12 F.U.A. director addressed the meeting, stressing the need for public relations and the need for strong co-operative organizations.

The election of sub-district director was the next order of business and Mr. Felix Noel was re-elected unanimously. Mrs. Archie Hogg of High River was elected sub-district F.W.U.A. director.

An interesting "buzz session" was held on whether or not the F.U.A. should consider membership being allowed to those other than bona fide farmers.

The sub-district convention committee consisted of E. Stephenson, High River; W. McHarg, Okotoks; H. Mills, Red Deer Lake; F. Robbins, Blackie; Mrs. D. Miller, Okotoks; H. Steele, Black Diamond; H. R. Outhet, Okotoks; ;and Mrs. K. Abbis, Black Diamond.

It was announced that a workshsop entitled "Better Meetings" would be held in Okotoks, June 1st, with Mr| F. Griesbach in charge. This workshop to be open to anyone interested in improving the conduct of meetings.

There are some who say there ain't a Hell

But they never farmed, so how can they tell.

—Wheat Pool Budget

JUNE IS DISTRICT CONVENTION MONTH

ARE YOU:

- Planning to arrive before the meeting is called to start?
- Giving some thought to at least one resolution which you wish to support or oppose?
- Clear on the authority for Parliamentary Procedure to be used at your convention?
- Encouraging at least two other farm families to attend (maybe by offering them a ride)?
- Prepared to stay at the meeting, until the time announced for it to end. And see that the chairman does end it on time.

One negative answer and the chances of the District Convention being a poor show start to grow.

Anyone wishing for a Workshop in their community should present the idea at the District Convention. In some cases a decision by the Convention will be necessary to keep the number of requests in line with the limited staff available for Workshops.

District Conventions 1960

DATE	PLACE	DISTRICT
June 13	Hanna	11
June 14	Brooks	13
June 15	Lethbridge	14
June 16	Nanton	12
June 17	Olds	10
June 21	Ponoka	9
June 23	Grande Prairie	1
June 24	Peace River	2
June 25	Picardville	3
June 27		8
June 28	Vermilion	7
June 29	St. Paul	4
July 4	Stony Plain	5
July 5	St. Michael	6

Alberta Sings . . .

A sing song is fun and a good way to make people relax and feel part of the group.

Every home and every community needs song books to encourage singing and harmony.

A handy pocket-size book of 140 songs and music from many lands along with some favourites of farm, co-operative and 4-H meetings is now available.

The price is .50c each, with a 20% discount allowed on orders of 10 or more received before July 1st, 1960.

LIFE'S HARDEST DECISION

WHEN TO START MIDDLE AGE.

WORKSHOPS

Experimenting during the past year has indicated general interest in four fields for workshops.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP
CO-OPERATIVE PHILOSOPHY
CITIZENSHIP
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Community Leadership —

Along with the usual study of leadership would be such topics as meeting procedures, program planning, reporting, discussion techniques, parliamentary procedure and chairmanship. Any one of the above subjects would require at least a day at a workshop for those with some previous experience with local meetings to become competent with such procedures at a sub-district convention.

Co-operative Philosophy —

What are the co-operative principles? Why is each important? What has been the history of co-operatives? What can co-operatives do? Are your answers based on facts, a single experience, or some one's opinion. A one or two day workshop can open up many interesting avenues of thought.

Citizenship —

A workshop might spend a day on each sub-heading such as citizenship responsibilities, human relations, study of community organization, and how to use organizations. In fact the Leadership Conference in Banff spread its study of the subject over a whole week.

Organization Structure —

What are the various bodies in the Farmers' Union (i.e. Provincial Board, District, Sub-District and Local); what are the responsibilities of each; what are the lines of authority; how does one body control the actions of the others. A similar study could be made on each of the several organizations in any community.

FARMERS' UNION & CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ASS'N
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Enclosed is a (cheque, money order) for _____ to cover cost of _____ copies of Alberta Sings @ 50c each minus the 20% discount for orders of 10 or more placed before July 1, 1960.

Name _____

Address _____

Organization _____

REASONS FOR NEWS REPORTING

(a) **Publicity** (We want people to know what we are doing and we want to advertise things we are doing).

(b) **Public Relations** (We want people to support and "like" our organization).

(c) **Membership** (We want people to join our organization).

(d) **Directing Opinion** (We want people to think as we do—sometimes called Propaganda).

(e) **Educational** (We want people to know the facts).

(f) **Prestige and Recognition** (We want people to know that our organization exists and is important).

CO-OPERATION IS THE WAY . . .

"Man is conquering the air, harnessing the atom, mobilizing natural forces, reaching out to outer space, but while he thus seems to be acquiring power over almost everything, he does not appear to have conquered himself. He cannot, so it seems, overcome selfishness and vanity, envy and lust of power, hatred and fear . . .

There can, indeed, be no peace in the world unless there is peace in our hearts. This is no mystical incantation, no inscrutable religious injunction. It is plan commonsense, a psychological fact which we cannot escape. "Real peace must always rest on peace of mind," observed Nietzche long ago, "while the so-called armed peace as it exists now in all countries is the lack of peace of mind which does not trust itself nor its neighbour and half from hatred half from fear does not lay down its arms." How pertinent these words are even today!

As I recollect . . . Grand Canyon . . . Golden Gate . . . autumn in New England . . . I have wondered how beautiful is this earth but sad we make it because of our own follies and crimes! And yet, for **the first time in human history, science has placed power and tools in the hands of which can eradicate gross poverty and drudgery,** can make possible a varied and healthy life which can enable man to work and to enjoy leisure, and which has opened out new horizons for exploration and new frontiers of knowledge . . .

We want hearts warm enough to end the cold war and heads cool enough to prevent a hot one. We want science with humanity, politics with conscience, power with love. The way to peace is a hard and dreary one beset by many disappointments and frustrations . . . "

—G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the United States, April, 1958.

It is not likely that anyone would disagree with Ambassador Mehta. The difficulty has been that, in the Western world at least, there has been no large scale practical alternative to the competitive system which, for all its much lauded advantages, certainly does not contribute to "peace in our hearts." **The co-operative way,** as it expands, can give to everyone the opportunity to participate in control of economic affairs and to share in the results of economic enterprise in accordance with those moral principles which Mr. Mehta unquestionably had in mind.—Ernest Page.

ESSENTIALS OF NEWS REPORTING

(a) That our organization has News to Report.

(b) That we have people capable, willing and who have time to do reporting.

(c) That we establish good relationships with news agencies. If they want it. What they want. When they want it. How they want it. (Remember you are competing with other agencies for newspaper space).
(Be prepared to seek help and assistance from news agencies).

(d) That there is a planned programme of news reporting and a standing publicity committee.

(e) That all members be aware of the news reporting programme.

(f) That a record of publicity be maintained.

For further information write the Extension Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.

Reports

Reports received so far by Mrs. Roberts from questionnaire to F.W.U.A. locals on "Co-operation" indicate a divided opinion on all questions, except the desire to study Credit Unions. Only one local was not interested.

45% were in favour of having co-operative principles taught in school. Most felt it should start about grade 8.

75% felt co-operatives shold work along with vertical integration to keep control on it.

Only half the locals have a Credit Union in their community, but all but one wished to make a study of Credit Unions at their meetings.

Farm Organization Highway

The May issue of The Organized Farmer carried a chart showing ten fields of activity along the farm organization highway for Alberta farmers.

Each field requires cultivation and attention before it will produce. Methods used in one field will not necessarily work in another. For example, in the neighborhood field informal procedures are used, such as calling members by their first name; while in the provincial field (or convention) parliamentary procedure is used and greetings are more formal.

EACH LOCAL SECRETARY HAS RECEIVED A LETTER ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS FOR THE JUNE MEETING OF YOUR FARMERS' UNION.

PROGRAM

F.W.U.A.

— WHY IS A HOUSEWIFE IMPORTANT

— REMODELLING THE HOME

Mrs. A. Drapaka has provided the locals with information on where to get ideas for remodelling the home, as well as how to go about getting the money Of course the loan will have to be paid back some day but its a wonderful home in the meantime. The discussion may find ways of getting the results without going into debt.

JUNIOR

— EVALUATION

Alex McCalla has 10 questions about the program guides for locals which the Junior Directors have provided for each meeting this year. Juniors in areas with no locals may be interested in writing Central Office for a sample of the material.

Below: John Nixon and R. Zutz of Tomahawk study The Organized Farmer.

F.U.A.

— INSURANCE

— ACCOUNTING

Insurance and accounting matters are often pushed aside for a rainy day which never seems to come. Ed Nelson has sent the locals some reminders of the F.U.A. Services. The discussion should help many members tidy up their situation on their farm. Properly used these services can save each farmer more than the annual fee to join the Farmers' Union.

"THE ORGANIZED FARMER"

The F.U.A. Convention passed a resolution asking that F.U. & C.D.A. assist in the "development of the Organized Farmer into a leading family paper in an attractive and informative form". This idea had already been supported by the F.U.A. Board.

Then the fun started. Like many resolutions they sound easy until one tries to put it into practice. The first problem was a reduced F.U.A. budget for 1960, which made the Executive take several looks at each expediture. A reduction in F.U.A. staff made less time available for the Organized Farmer when it required more attention than ever before.

Next, the line of authority had become so hazy it was hard to take definite action. This became more difficult when it was found that much effort was going into the production of the O.F. as a "labor of love" or "beyond the call of duty."

Many of the suggested improvements at first glance were not too costly but most of them depend upon a skilled editor having enough time to work on the material to thresh the straw from the grain.

For example, the machine to print the paper works on 8 or 16 pages at a time. Therefore if a few articles are a little longer than expected one has to decide whether to cut them or add several pages of other material. If more material is added will people have time to read it? Will the cost become greater than the revenue for the issue? And so on. If the decision is to cut the article then it must be read and studied to avoid changing its meaning. Perhaps the easy place to cut it will make it too short. Finally the article just fits and will go to the printer in the morning. Along comes a fellow with an advertisement which will be no good next month. Do you refuse him? Well, we are short of money. Let's shorten the article again. This time it really takes time to shorten it enough to include the ad.



When it is all done, it was worth the effort but many jobs have been neglected in the meantime.

Then the point is raised—if an editor is hired who should be his boss? The F.U.A. which is responsible directly to the convention for final decisions; or the F.U. & C.D.A. which is responsible to some 10 organizations?

Other questions start to come up—Should other papers be amalgamated with The Organized Farmer to make the job big enough to really support a top notch editor? Would someone keeping the weekly and farm papers supplied with F.U.A. news be more valuable? Should the two ideas be combined? If they are, would it be too much for one person?

In the meantime some experimental work has been done with the quality of paper—the use of pictures—a change in design. Any letters to the editor and resolutions by district conventions will all be good guidance for the board as they face up to the many questions. Above all, what service would be most useful to the busy farm family—to the farm organization—to Alberta?

Answers to Last Month's Contest

1. Ten: Newfoundland — St. Johns, Prince Edward Island — Charletown, Nova Scotia — Halifax, New Brunswick — Fredericton, Quebec — Quebec City, Ontario — Toronto, Manitoba — Winnipeg, Saskatchewan — Regina, Alberta — Edmonton, B.C. — Victoria.
2. Prince Edward Island. — 2,184 sq. miles, pop. 100,000.
3. Ottawa
4. The British North American Act provided for a Federal form of government to deal with all public business affecting the country as a whole; and a Provincial government to deal with matters of interest to each province. The .N.A. Act united Ontario, Quecbec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
5. 1867
7. Governor General — Major-General George Vanier
 Prime Minister — Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker
 Lieutenant Governor — The Hon. J. Percy Page
 Provincial Premier — Hon. E. C. Manning
8. Responsible government gives the citizens the final say. This is exercised through the secret ballot.
9. Members elected to the Legislative Assembly are divided into at least two groups:
 (a) Those who are members of the political party which had the largest number of representatives elected to the Assembly. These members are known as Government members, for it is their group which forms the government and is responsible for the program of legislation to be put before the assembly.
 (b) Those members who do not support the party in power. These members are known as the "Opposition". Their duty is to raise opposition to the program which the government put before the Assembly. The head of the political party having the second largest number of members elected to the Assembly is known as the "Leader of the Opposition".
10. A political party is a group of people with the same views on public questions who join together to give more weight to their views.
11. The Cabinet is a committee of the Privy Council. Each member is called a "Minister".
12. It is chosen and summoned by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet Ministers head the various departments of government.

CONTEST

List ten accomplishments of the Farmers' Union of Alberta from the 58 mentioned in a recent publication.

Copies available by writing— Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

CHANGE IN EDUCATION

'In 1874 the 34 students enrolled at the Ontario Agricultural College were taught practical agricultural methods in the school's fields. Physical labour tok up several hours each day; six were spent in the class rooms, two and one half hours were left for sleep, recreation and independent study.

Because of a gradual awareness that concentration on only the practical aspects of agriculture was a waste of time of both the students and the school, O. A. C. now treats agriculture as a science". — Dr. J.D. MacLachlan, President O. A. C.

TREND TOWARD BIGGER FARMS CAN BE REVERSED, SAYS SPINKS

Saskatchewan University President Dr. J. W. T. Spinks told a farmer meeting in Saskatoon, that the trend to bigger farms with fewer people around can be reversed "provided one adjusts the economics." Dr. Spinks spoke at an educational workshop sponsored by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union which was attended by 60 leaders of the movement.

The different trends and laws in economics are not like scientific laws, Dr. Spinks said, "In economics it seems to me you have a lot of variables" because things are done in all different ways . . . "It is not just quite the same as saying there were fixed laws which are immovable."

He said the farming type of person has a particular sort of value in the community" as they are still a rather large group of people who are more or less independent. "If we are going to preserve our democratic way of life and our democratic way of thinking, we are going to have to foster this group rather than see that it disappears."

Dr. Spinks said that if there is vercal integration, with bigger and bigger farms, eventually occupying hundreds of sections, with fewer and fewer people around, "then of course we are sort of running out of the country, the people whom we most value, and that is not the idea."

Dr. Spinks stressed the need for research in economics and sociology. He said the "strategy of the research" was for the farmers to decide. "The strategy of the research is this: how much money you want to put into it, what direction you want the research to go in, and how hard you push it." The "actual tactics" of research should be left to the "expert". The job was a difficult one, he said, and needed "extremely competent people . . ." He warned "to be very careful not to get some social researchers who do not know their job." Farmers must do what big corporations are doing, he said. "In this wicked world you have to match up with these other people something not a little less good than they have, but something just a little better than they have."

Dr. Spinks said that if it is possible to do "some things" like putting tail fins on cars in spite of our economics, "surely sensible things can be done and our economy can support them."

This "does not mean you have to have to have a revolution," Dr. Spinks said, "but it does mean that small things have to be done — little nudges so that in the course of 10 or 15 years we will have things in the situation where we would like them to be rather than sitting back and after 10 or 15 or 20 years you have them exactly where you don't want them to be."

The university president urged farmers to discuss these things among themselves so they can decide intelligently at policy level. "It is your job to do that. Otherwise you will not continue to have farms of your own. You will continue to get vertical integration."

—Union Farmer

F.W.U.A. President Reports

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

The past month has been an excessively busy one. At all the F.W.U.A. Conferences that I have attended, I have found that the F.W.U.A. directors planned very interesting and educational programs. Attendance has been very good also. I am pleased to see this because I think that rural women are beginning to sort out their activity in channels that pertain to their way of life. Also in the discussions they express their viewpoints exceedingly well.

The first meeting was the Alberta Council on Child and Family Welfare. This group is made up of representatives from other organizations such as the Farm Women's Union, Home Welfare Organizations, Indian Association of Alberta, Calgary Community Recreation Associations, Provincial Children's Work Board, Calgary Branch of the National Council of Jewish Women, Calgary Presbytery W.A. of the United Church of Canada, Booth Memorial Home, Provincial Girls' Work Board, Y.W.C.A., Alberta Branch Canadian Swimming Association, Loyal Orange Benevolent Association and Welfare Mission. These are actually the vice-presidents of the A.C. on C.F.W. and in that order. This is a provincial, educational Council on matters pertaining to child and family welfare and is composed of representatives of provincial and local organizations interested in its objectives, Mrs. Harold Riley of Calgary has been president for 39 years and has spent 53 years of her life dedicated to voluntary service on behalf of Child and Family Welfare, not only in Alberta but throughout Canada.

At the present time this group is taking an active part in discussing the McRuer Report on sex criminals and have made recommendations to the H. D. Fulton, Minister of Justice for Canada. This group is interested in the background training of the people in our Welfare Department, and I understand the Deputy Minister of Welfare, Mr. Rodgers, is a university graduate and is presently taking the Social Training Course put on by the University. Then the Supervisor of Public Welfare is Mr. John Ward, and he has just returned from taking a social work course from the B.C. University at Vancouver. The Superintedent of Child Welfare for Alberta is Mr. McFarland who has his Masters Degree in Social Work. I also understand Mr. McFarland is a good administrator who gets things done.

The next meeting was our own F.U.A. executive. Some time was spent on plans for the forthcoming meeting of the I.F.U.C. in Alberta in July. A very full report of the Liaison Committee activities was given. Since the federal government turned down deficiency payments, speculation is that some form of acreage payments will be made. Now Ken Kelly, a Canadian Press staff writer, reports that a reliable source says the federal government intends to make another acreage payment along the lines of one paid in 1958. If such is the case I can see little reason for the delay but time will tell. In looking over the estimated expenditures for the 1960-61 fiscal year we find that agriculture will receive only 2% as compared to National Defence 28% (on defunct Arrow and Bomarc), Public Works 3%, Post Office 3%, Unemployement Insurance 2%, etc. In the U.S. agriculture expenditure stands second only to national defence, though agriculture is relatively less important in the U.S., it receives a proportion several times larger than Canada. But again we hear of protection to other commodities, such as increased traiffs on imported cotton goods, etc. How much longer it is going to take for farm people to forget they are rugged individualists and organize 100 percent, will be interesting to watch. I think we farmers are something like the little girl who told her teacher about her baby teeth coming. One tooth loose and she had already lost three, "Pretty soon," she said, "I'll be running on the rim."

The next meeting was the C.A.C., which was interesting. Here is an organization that has great possibilities of achieving something definite for the consumer, if the consumer is interested enough to be active and present their ideas. At this point, I would urge our F.W.U.A. locals to have membership in the C.A.C. The time has come when the executive of C.A.C. feel we should have a one day conference for the province. And plans are underway for this, possibly early in June. The theme of the conference will be "Buymanship." A committee has been set up to survey and bring in a report on "Credit Buying." I think too, it is time for parents to take some action on credit buying for students as set out by some of the large stores, where a student needs no backing of any sort, but can open an account. What these stores forget to tell our young people is that if they buy some item on a weekly or monthly payment basis the interest rate may be as high as 20%.

A resolution will also be brought to this conference asking for a closer liasion with the provinces when the National office prepares briefs, etc.

We also learned from an intensive study by C.A.C. that 20% of the meat sold in Alberta is not inspected. We need to do something about this, and here is one group that is giving the F.U.A. and other farm organizations support on a Veterinary College for Alberta. A worthwhile day is in store for those who can attend this conference when the day is announced.

During the month of June District Conventions will be held. So, do plan to be there. I hope the farm womne turn up in large numbers as well as the Juniors. We need you and you need us to really put agriculture in the proper perspective.

F.W.U.A. HI-LITES

The roll call on Family Courts brought forth much information at the April meeting of the Wild Rose FWUA Local (Sunynook). They have made plans to study the Cameron Report.

* * *

Burnt Lake FWUA held three card parties during the winter and realized $48.00 from them. Silverware is being raffled and the proceeds are being donate to the Junior Camp Fund.

* * *

At the April meeting of the Ranfurly Local, Miss Mascaluk, home economist gave an interesting demonstration on "Making Fancy Sandwiches". An academic pin has been ordered for the grade IX student making honors on this year's work.

* * *

Pine Hill FWUA local (Red Deer) had a buzz session regarding traffic offenders at their May meeting. They felt punishment throughout the pro- should be consistent Child and family welfare resolutions were discussed.

* * *

A report on the sub-district convention was given at the April 30th meeting of the Park Grove Local (Vegreville). One quilt has been donated to the Red Cross and two to the local hospital. Plans were started for their annual tea in July.

* * *

Convenor's reports on social welfare and education were given at the April meeting of the Anthony Hill FWUA Local (Brightview). $5.00 was donated in support of the District 9 Junior Queen.

Plans were made to work with the Millet Home and School Association in a study of the Cameron Commission Report at the April meeting of the Hillside Local (Millet). Several members reported on the Conference held in Wetaskiwin and a paper was read on the history and its work of the Edmonton school for retarded children.

* * *

A paper on health and welfare was read at the April meeting of the Hazel Bluff Local (Westlock). There was a discussion on the cook book covers and the proposed Cancer Hospital. The members will serve diner and lunch at the FWUA conference which is being held in the Hazel Bluff Hall.

* * *

At the April meeting of the Spruceville FWUA Local roll call was answered by each member wearing a vegetable corsage — the corsages were later judged and a small gift awarded to the winner. Plans were made to cater for the lunch at a local auction sale. They are getting the interior of the Spruceville Hall painted. A painter was hired to do the ceilings and upper walls and the ladies are holding work bees to blond and sand the woodwork.

* * *

Early pictures are being collected by the Lubeck Local (Hines Creek) and will be duplicated for their history book. At their April meeting safety, educational and social welfare convenors were elected. Delegates will attend the district convention.

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At the April meeting of the Chestermere FWUA Local (Calgary) Mrs. A. Barker gave an interesting program on the services of the Family Court. Reports were heard on Sex Deviates and juvenile offenders.

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A report on water safety was given at the April meeting of the Picardville FWUA Local. Entertainment for the FWUA conference was discussed and decided upon.

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Bulletins on mental health and education were read at the recent meeting of the Gwynne FWUA Local. A good discussion followed. The lunch collection was donated to the A.C.W.W.

* * *

A report on home safety was given by Mrs. Schneider at the recent meeting of the Bon Accord FWUA Local. Small groups were organized to answer the questionnaire on social welfare. The District home economist has accepted an invitation to attend the local's next meeting.

At the recent meeting of the Pollockville Local it was decided to make a quilt for the coming bazaar. A bulletin on horticulture was read. 28 new garments for children have been donated to the U.S.C.

* * *

Members of the Shadynook Local (Red Deer) will canvass for the Cancer Society, Red Cross and Salvation Army, all at one time. Six of the ladies will contribute an article each for the summer conference in June.

* * *

Mr. Noel Dant gave an interesting talk and showed slides on "Ghana" at the April meeting of the Edmonton FWUA Local. Mr. H. Seal presented the local with a beautiful tea wagon.

* * *

A summary of requirements for people eligible for various pensions was given at the April meeting of the Brookland FWUA local meeting. $10.00 was donated to the Crippled Children's Fund. Conveners for the next two meetings were appointed.

* * *

Marwayne FWUA Local held a very successful benefit tea and bake sale for a farmer resident who lost his hand in a feed cutter. A shower for a family who lost their home by fire was also held. During April they catered to a wedding reception and sold lunch at a sale.

* * *

At the April meeting of the Freedom-Naples FWUA Local two delegates were elected to attend the Mental Health Seminar in Edmonton. Plans were made to advertise the annual flower show which the local sponsors at Barrhead in August.

* * *

A report on education was given at the recent meeting of the Fairdonian Valley FWUA local (Sedgewick. A discussion followed and the findings were sent to Mrs. Duby. Plans for the FWUA conference were discussed.

* * *

A detailed account of the work done towards aiding Retarded Children in Alberta was given at the April meeting of the Crown FWUA Local (Morningside). A donation of $10.00 was made to the scholarship fund for the Lacombe School.

* * *

The bulletin on Social Welfare was read and discussed at the April meeting of the One Tree FWUA (Brooks). The club intends to pay half the power bill for the community hall.

* * *

Plans were made for a bake sale at the last meeting of the Viking South FWUA Local. A report of the FWUA conference was given by the president, and the bulletin on social welfare was read.

Your F.U.A. Accounting Department

The annual deadline of April 30th for filing assessable Income Tax returns has passed, but there are other things to consider in preparation for the future:

1. There are farmers who have never filed returns or who have missed filing for several recent years. They are known in the the Department of National Revenue as "Delinquents."

This is the time to have capital statements prepared which will establish a position with respect to Income Tax, acceptable to the Taxation Division of the Department. This will save trouble and annoyance of a visit by assessors of Income Tax who are presently travelling through the country in search of evaders or delinquents.

2. Young men who are just getting started for themselves would do well to submit capital statements at the beginning of operations. By keeping statements up to date each year, they can assure themselves, and the Taxation Division, of their continuing position regarding Income Tax.

3. The planning and making of gifts in an orderly manner, to transfer an estate to sons and daughters so as to pay the minimum of tax, should be done now, when our Income Tax Dept. is not loaded with regular work.

4 Many farmers have cattle in their herds that were purchased out of capital and charged as expense, or were inherited, or perhaps the herd was established before 1940. It would be wise to get such cattle established and approved as Basic Herds.

5. The incorporation of a limited company may offer some attractive features in the acquisition of equities by some of the younger members in a family corporation or in the case of larger estates it may help the father in the distribution of his assets before estate tax is applied.

Most of the above procedures require a net worth or capital statement. Such a statement, correctly and properly prepared, is a very important part of any fam accounting system.

There are many methods of account-

ing, from a spike in the wall on which to hang all bills, receipts or other vouchers, to an elaborate set of double entry books. The Income Tax Act stipulates only that they must be adequate.

Adequacy is the key. Accounts that are faithfully recorded are adequate regardless of the system used.

The Farmers' Union has had printed and bound in a loose leaf book, a very simple and adequate method of keeping records coupled with a simple filing system for vouchers and receipts. These may be purchased by F.U.A. members for $1.25.

We want to stress this fact — your F.U.A. accounting department is here to serve you. During February, March and April, it is a very busy department, preparing Income Tax Returns. During the rest of the year there is time available for these other matters. We urge members to make use of this time and keep this department busy the year round.

Western Farm Safety Conference

The 3rd Western Farm Safety Conference met in Calgary recently. Mrs. Florence Sissons represented the Farmers' Union. Four resolution which District Conventions may wish to consider are:

WHEREAS this conference is concerned with the number of accidents and fatalities occuring to young people as a direct result of the operation of farm tractors:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Canada Farm Safety Committee undertake to contact all farm organizations and farm women's organizations in order to obtain their opinions as to the desirability of adopting legislation similar to that in effect in England whereby children under 13 years of age are prohibited from operating a tractor both on the highway and the farm.

WHEREAS records show that poisonings, especially among children, from household drugs, household chemicals, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides are increasing; and

WHEREAS many of these poisonings could be avoided if greater care were taken in the handling, use, and storage of these materials; and

WHEREAS much of the carelessness in the handling, use, and storage of these materials is directly related to the fact that most users believe these materials to be relatively harmless; and

WHEREAS the proper treatment of such poisonings is often hampered by insufficient or no information on the label as to the toxic ingredient or ingredient present:

BE IT RESOLVED that this organization make representations to the proper authorities (Department of National Health and Welfare and the Canada Department of Agriculture) requesting that:

(a) household drugs known to be constantly involved in poisonings be so labelled that the housewife will be come aware of their potential treat to human health;

(b) all household chemicals containing toxic material be labelled in such a manner that the name and the amount of the toxic ingredient or ingredients is legible, and that an antidote be on the label. Furthermore, the word "POISON" should be printed in large leters on the labels;

(c) all pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides containing toxic substances should have the names and amounts of such toxic substance prominently displayed in order of toxicity on the label, along with the recommended antidote; and the word "POISON" should be printed in large type on the label.

WHEREAS every year a number of farm people, as well as others, are involved in traffic accidents involving motor vehicles running into sides of trains at railway crossings:

BE IT RESOLVED that this Western Canada Farm Safety Committee cooperate with other organizations to encourage the marking of railway cars so that they may be more easily seen by approaching drivers at night.

WHEREAS when a fatal farm accident occurs there are usually no witnesses and criminal action is not suspected and, therefore, an inquest is not held:

BE IT RESOLVED that the provincial farm organizations responsible for farm safety solicit through proper channels the co-operation of R.C.M.P. in making available details of such accidents to the provincial farm safety committees.

BE IT RESOLVED that we commend Retail and Wholesale Implement Dealers' Associations for the work done toward farm safety and further ask the machine companies and agents when sending out new machines that they have them equipped with night-time safety devices.

Donations to Junior F.U.A. Camp

Total Receipts brought forward (December, 1959 issue)	$11,946.26
Glen Storie	5.00
Hon. A. J. Hooke	50.00
Eaglesham FWUA #108	10.00
Eaglesham FUA #116	20.00
Donald Fevang	11.75
Nampa FUA #226	10.00
Freedom FUA #317	43.00
Linaria FUA #321	50.00
Boyle FUA #308	100.00
Westlock Edison	11.86
Peavine FUA #529	15.00
Clover Bar FUA #608	100.00
Partridge Hill FWUA #619	25.00
Edmonton FWUA #603	27.80
Partridge Hill FUA #691	50.00
Park Grove FUA #646	10.00
Durness FWUA #712	10.65
Dolcy-Browning FWUA #702	10.00
Kitscoty FUA 772	25.00
Prospect Valley FUA #744 — Memorial	2.00
Heath FWUA #703	12.00
Braes FUA #735	4$.00
Acme FUA #801	10.00
Rosalind FWUA #915	28.00
Dakota FUA #915	28.00
Eckville South FUA #919	80.00
Wang FUA #959	20.00
Spring Valley FUA #964	25.00
Richmond FUA #958	7.00
Lindale FUA #949	10.00
Hoadley FUA #968	25.00
Sharphead FUA #948	25.00
Richmond FUA #958	2.00
Hay Lakes—Mass Meeting	34.50
Hespero Jr. FUA	45.00
Haultain FUA #957 and FWUA #917—Memorial	10.00
Cree Valley FUA #913	9.22
Beiseker Valley #FUA 913	50.00
Madden-Dog PoundFUA #1065	10.00
Airdrie FUA #1001	25.00
Gleichen FWUA #1010	25.00
Rugby FUA #1028	16.50
Didsbury FUA #1009	50.00
Crossfield FWUA #1008	50.00
Delia FWUA #1103	50.00
District #11	30.00
Helmsdale FUA #1102	72.00
Sub-District 3 – District 12	26.49
Herronton FUA #1244	50.00
Black Diamond FUA #1234	50.00
Red Deer Lake FUA #1236	25.00
Champion FUA #1247	25.00
Scandia FUA #1309	10.00
Tilley FUA #1310	25.00
Schuler FUA #1313	10.00
Jenny Lind FWUA #1305	10.00
District 13—Workshop	9.25
Foremost FUA #1407	20.00
Readymade FWUA #1403	10.00
	$13,576.98

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

Canadian Dairymen make a special effort in June of each year to promote the use of Dairy Products. The following items are taken from their promotional material for 1960.

It is estimated that one Canadian out of six derives all or part of his livelihood from the dairy industry. This includes about 400,000 farm families who keep dairy cattle, as well as thousands of employees of dairy processing plants, drivers of trucks, makers of implements, retailers of feeds and men of countless other occupations necessary to this billion dollar industry.

Not only do dairy farms provide about 1,000 pounds of milk for consumption by each Canadian in various forms each year, but dairy cattle also account for a substantial part of our beef market. About 40% of all beef sold in Canada and about 60% of all veal is produced by dairy herds.

Canadian dairy cattle have been exported to dozens of foreign countries to establish new herds in these countries. It speaks well of our animals that they are so highly regarded abroad. In 1959, which was by no means a peak year for this export operation, 35,000 Canadian dairy cattle found new homes in foreign countries.

As Canada's population increases so do the demands upon the dairy industry. Important as dairying is to the economic health of the country it is even more vital as a source of wholesome food. June is Dairy Month is an excellent opportunity to focus attention on this essential industry.

First Dairy Farmer

The first man to bring dairy cows to Canada was a Paris-born apothecary named Louis Hebert. We are told that his handful of cows, which sailed with him on Champlain's small ship in 1617, are the ancestors of the Charlebois, the cattle peculiar to the province of Quebec.

This man, armed with the most primitive implements began farming on 10 acres of land, part of a larger area that was to gain fame in later years as "The Plains of Abraham."

From this humble beginning dairy farming has grown from sea to sea and now provides all or part of the livelihood for nearly 400,000 farm families.

The products from Hebert's herd were well-received by his neighbours although officialdom resented the presence of a farm operation in a country they envisaged as purely a source of fur and fish. In the end, the obvious advantages of a diet which included fresh dairy products undoubtedly swayed Champlain who was a noted gourmet. In any event Hebert lived out his years in Quebec and watched the industry which he had founded grow by leaps and bounds. He little knew just how great this growth was to eventually be.

—Dairy Farmers of Canada

Efficiency in Dairy Industry

In the face of rising costs all facets of the dairy industry have been streamlined to operate more efficiently. This has been a fight for survival that has seen thousands of dairy farmers and hundreds of dairy operators leave the field.

In order to operate at a profit the dairy farmer has had to increase productivity per man, per acre and per cow. Some 55,000 fewer dairy farmers last year produced over 2 billion pounds more milk, utilizing fewer numbers of dairy cattle than 10 years ago.

The composite index of prices of commodities and services used by farmers has increased by 34% over the past 10 years . . . while the farmer has actually been getting no more for his milk than he did in 1958. This may sound unbelievable in an economy where price increases are the rule, but it is nevertheless true that the farmer is getting no more for his milk while paying more for everything he needs.

Nor has the processing side of the industry been a bed of roses. For example, in one major metropolitan market where there was once scores of dairies operating there are now about 18. The dairy industry is processing the aforementioned extra 2 billion pounds of milk (over the volume of 10 years ago) with about 25% fewer employees.

During this period of increased production and decreased labor forces the dairy industry has introduced new products and new packaging methods. Distribution methods have changed. Newer, more efficient machinery has been introduced.

The grass eaten by the cows, the dairy herd itself, the machinery and equipment employed on the farm, the trucks that take the milk to the dairy operation, the plant that processes the milk and the means used to distribute it have one thing in common; they are remarkably different to their counterparts of even ten years ago. This difference has been dictated by necessity and made possible by resourcefulness. No other industry can exceed the record of efficiency shown by the dairy industry in recent years. The consumer can thank this efficiency for the relatively low price she pays for dairy foods.

In terms of increased costs of other commodities, dairy foods remain a bargain. The housewife can buy a great deal more dairy fods with her husband's wages for an hour's work than she ever could before.

June is Open Season On Picnics

Just as surely as June is Dairy Month, June means picnics. And picnics mean food, with a capital F. Food that's fairly easy for us to plan for and prepare ahead of time. Food that's definitely packable. Food that's certainly down-to-earth as far as providing substantial eating, yet with a dash of elegance to make it special. Don't fuss too much though, for food eaten out of doors always holds extra charm for all who partake. It's as though the air was a savory sauce and the sunshine provided a touch of gourmet seasoning.

For your next picnic, pack this crisp buttery Fried Chicken, along with Cottage Cheese Potato Salad, relishes, Butter Tarts, fruit and milk.

Paprika Butter-Crisp Chicken
(Makes 8 servings)

8 pieces cut-up chicken; ½ cup flour; ½ teaspoon salt; ⅛ teaspoon pepper; 1 teaspoon paprika; ¼ cup butter.

Rinse chicken in cold water, drain and dry. Combine flour, salt, pepper and paprika in a plastic bag. Shake 2 or 3 pieces of chicken in the bag at one time, to coat thoroughly. Melt butter in frying pan. Place pieces of chicken in butter. Brown on both sides. Cover and cook over low heat for 30 to 35 minutes, basting frequently. Remove cover for last few minutes to crisp chicken. Serve immediately, or cool chicken and wrap individually in aluminum foil . . . for eating cold or heating over coals at a picnic.

Attention Farmers

A Fire Or Accident Will Cause A Heavy Loss If You Are Not Properly Insured

SEE YOUR
LOCAL CO-OP INSURANCE AGENT
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CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY

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Northern Alberta Branch
9934 - 106 St.,
EDMONTON

Southern Alberta Branch
1119 - 1st St. S.W.,
CALGARY

UNDERWRITERS FOR F.U.A. AUTO POOL AND F.U.A. COMPREHENSIVE FARMER LIABILITY PLAN

F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents

EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office
ABEE — Co-op Store
ACADIA VALLEY — Wm. Jepps— A. W. P. Agent
ACME — James Ellis—A.W.P. Agent.
AIRDRIE — Howard Stapley—A.W.P. Agent
ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff
ALIX — Bert McAlister—A.W.P. Agent
ALLIANCE — Jack Bateman.
ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
ARROWWOOD — Henry Walsh—A.W.P. Agent.
ATHABASCA — James Todd—A.W.P. Agent.
BARONS — Alfred Sloan—A.W.P. Agent.
BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store
BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem—A.W.P. Agent
BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent
BAWLF — S. M. Grasdal— A. W. P Agent
BEISEKER — Leo Martz—A.W.P. Agent
BENTLEY — John Somshor—A.W.P. Agent
BIG VALLEY — John Darch—A.W.P. Agent.
BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.
BLUFFTON — Charlie Plank
BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent
BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent
BOW ISLAND — Keith Phillips—A.W.P. Agent
BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent
BRANT — Bernard Sellers—A.W.P. Agent.
BRETON — Hans Hanson
BROOKS — Victor Rose
BROXBURN — Russel Boyden—A.W.P. Agent
BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P Agent
BUFFALO — Alex McMorran—A.W.P. Agent
BURDETT — John Kreeft
BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.
BYEMOOR — George Jameson—Maple Leaf Oil
CALAHOO — J. J. McDonald— A. W. P. Agent
CALGARY — U.F.A. Co-op
CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka
CARBON — Edmond Foster—A.W.P. Agent.
CARDSTON — Paul Worth—A.W.P. Agent.
CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent
CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier
CAYLEY — W. H. Denison—A.W.P. Agent
CESSFORD — George Kitchen—A.W.P. Agent.
CALMAR — Pat Manca—Co-op
CAMROSE — Gordon Mason—Maple Leaf Oil
CHAMPION — Thomas Knight—A.W.P. Agent.
CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent
CHINOOK — N. Schmitz—A.W.P. Agent
CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik—A.W.P. Agent
CLANDONALD — Clayton Huxley—A.W.P. Agent
CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent
CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent
CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent
COALDALE — F. J. Oliver—A.W.P. Agent.
COLINTON — Wm. Sauve—A.W.P. Agent.
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DISBURY — Emmert Gault—A.W.P. Agent
DIDSBURY EAST — Neapolis Co-op
DONALDA — Chas. Griffin—A.W.P. Agent.
DOWLING — Gerald McCarthy—A.W.P. Agent.
DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent
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Catalogues of plans
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The Department of Extension, University of Alberta is assisting O.A.C. in making available to a limited number of Alberta residents a correspondence course in **Horticulture.** The course has 3 sections — parks, nursery and landscaping.

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THE NEWEST FUA SERVICE

At the request of the membership the F.U.A. will now provide Life Insurance at the lowest possible rates to **F.U.A. MEMBERS ONLY.** The annual premium will be $25.00 for all age groups. Insurance coverage will be $10,000 for those in age groups from 15 to 37 years and will decrease year by year until the 65th birthday when insurance will cease. This insurance offers death protection only and is available at such a reasonable cost only through a group plan Insurance coverage is as follows:

BIRTHDAY	Amount of Insurance	BIRTHDAY	Amount of Insurance
From 15th to 37th	$10,000	After 45th to 46th	$ 5,500
After 37th to 38th	9,500	After 46th to 47th	5,000
After 38th to 39th	9,000	After 47th to 48th	4,500
After 39th to 40th	8,500	After 48th to 49th	4,000
After 40th to 41st	8,000	After 49th to 50th	3,500
After 41st to 42nd	7,500	After 50th to 55th	2,000
After 42nd to 43rd	7,000	After 55th to 65th	1,000
After 43rd to 44th	6,500	After 65th	nil
After 44th to 45th	6,000		

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Tom Foster
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